

CHURCH MATTERS.

Religious Notices.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Sunday prayer-meeting, Sabbath, at 7 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting, Thursday, at 7.45 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evenings. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6.30 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. D. B. Lowrie, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school, at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 7.15. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Fremont street, corner Franklin.—Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m. Weekly prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).—Liberty street.—Rev. W. G. Farrington, D.D., Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock. Second service, 4 p. m. Sunday school at 2.45 p. m.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—Rev. J. M. Nardello, Pastor. First mass, 8.30 a. m. High mass, 10.30 a. m. Vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2.30 p. m.

BERKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield avenue, every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

WATSEUNG M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. Cowans, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 2.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7.45. Class meeting on Tuesday evening at 7.45.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watsesung).—Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock; evening service, 7.30. Sunday school, 3 p. m.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. John M. Esslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10.30 a. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m. Prayer meeting, Tuesday evening 7.45 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH (Brookdale).—Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. E. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Sunday school every Sabbath at 3.30 p. m. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

SILVER LAKE.—Sabbath school held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 p. m. Charles A. Hubbs, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Friday evening.

LITERARY NOTES.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. By John F. Hurst, D. D.—New York, Harpers, 1884—pp. 125.

Dr. Hurst has done a service to those who, with little time at their command, desire to understand the history of a great movement. In a pleasant and lucid way he describes the events of that momentous era, making each stand out in simple strength, and so dividing them from each other as to render their relation clear. No one can read—or even glance over—these pages without feeling that the condensation has been well performed. For our own part we have placed the little book on our shelves where we expect often to refer to it. Already we have tested its correctness on certain special points and found it reliable. It is enriched besides with portraits of Luther and Calvin, a picture of the Warburg and a map of Central Europe colored according to the political divisions of 1553.

LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. by Lady Calcott—N. Y., T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1884—pp. xvi, 271; price \$1.25.

It is said to be hard to "come after the King," and this child's history of England trenches upon the ground occupied by the famous "Child's History of England" which was written by Charles Dickens. With less picturesqueness it is possibly more valuable. Its language is adapted to the comprehension of an intelligent child and there is no reason why an intelligent child should not be interested in it. The history is a story, and it is told as a story. To older people it will prove attractive, not merely from good print and binding, but because it gives them in a brief way the principal events and characters for easy reference. It strikes us as an admirable work for a private school, or for a mother who is conducting her children's education, or for a hearty, natural sort of boy who will drop fancied heroes for real ones and abandon the adventures of cowboys and scouts to learn of actual battle scenes and deeds of genuine importance.

THE GREAT ARGUMENT, OR JESUS CHRIST IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. by William H. Thompson, M. A., D. D.—New York, Harpers, 1884—pp. xiv, 471.

The works which deal with the presence of Christ in the Old Testament are most superseded by recent discoveries or are inaccessible by being out of print. For this reason Prof. Thompson—whose success as a Bible class teacher in the Y. M. C. A. of New York City is well known—has prepared this volume. He has peculiar advantages for the task, for his life in the Holy Land, for, unless we mistake, he is the son of the author of the famous "Hand and the Book." Thus he comes equipped both by personal experience of ancient customs, and by the resources of modern scholarship.

Christian people usually assert and defend the pre-Christian presence of the Lord in the Old Testament. But they can seldom prove it. They are met by a resistance, first

of all, to the Hebrew Scriptures themselves. This Prof. Thompson discusses in his introduction, exhaustively showing by internal and other evidence their authenticity and value.

Next he proceeds to the cumulative argument, chapter by chapter. The very titles show what line he takes, and are themselves a suggestive series of topics for an inquiring or critical mind. He treats first of the promises made to the patriarchs—then of the prophecy of Noah—and then (though we think a little out of the order) with the "Protangelium" or first announcement of the Gospel in the prediction about the "seed of the woman." To our thinking this should have stood at the commencement.

In the fourth chapter we have the prophecy of Jacob about Judah; then the types of the Pentateuch; then the Prophet like unto Moses, and then the Hebrew Prophets and the Son of David. The way now becomes plainer and he deals with the direct Messianic predictions in Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, the Psalms and the minor prophets. The purpose of the author to show that all this prophecy is essentially *Christian* in scope and character culminates in the "Summary" with which the volume appropriately closes.

Prof. Thompson is not a crank and he does not write as a crank would write. He aims to establish by logical and legitimate methods the true meaning of the Old Testament Scriptures, not to foist his own opinions upon them and bend their expressions to his own theories. In this design he is consequently a valuable auxiliary to any person who would read the Bible in its unity, and who would see, apart from its historic and spiritual power, a thread of divine purpose running through it. It is mere cant to say that it ought to be on every student's desk. For it ought to be in the hands of every earnest Christian. It is a work of rare excellence and usefulness.

S. W. D.

Miscellaneous.

IS FLORIDA—A Strange Customer.—"How do you sell strawberries now?"

Florida Grover—"One dollar apiece, sir."

Customer—"Oh! nonsense."

Grover—"That is the regular price. You know it is very early in the season."

Customer—"See here, I have no time for joking."

Grover—"Pon my honor, that is what I get for them. Have been selling strawberries at that price all the week to guests at the same hotel where you are stopping."

Customer—"I am only stopping at that hotel for the day. I live about 25 miles up the railroad. Been a resident of this State for twenty years."

Grover—"Oh! I beg your pardon. I mistook you for a Northern invalid. The price is six cents a quart."

Includes a Moral.—"Ah! old man, how are you coming on?" said one young chap to another on the street.

"First-rate. How's yourself?"

"Good! By the way, I believe I borrowed a dollar of you last week, and I might as well return it."

"Borrowed a dollar of me?" he replied, in affected surprise. "I had forgotten all about it."

"Well—er—er—I was under the impression that it was you I borrowed it of, but I must have made a mistake."

"Ah—er—come to think of it, I do remember of lending you a dollar last week."

But his friend had got mixed with the crowd and was out of hearing.

The moral of this is, dear reader, if a man says he owes you a dollar take his word for it and don't try to put on style, or you may lose your money.

FULLY PREPARED FOR THE SITUATION.—"It is my duty to inform you," said the superintendent of a New England railroad, as one of the train conductors entered his presence, "that the salaries of all train men are to be cut ten per cent, with the beginning of the month."

"Yes, sir," was the calm reply.

"I am glad you take such a cheerful view of the situation."

"Oh, I've been expecting it for six months past," said the conductor. "I have put all my real estate in my wife's name, clapped a chattel mortgage on all my personal effects, and raised \$200 on a bank note which the indorser will have to pay. Make the old cut thirty per cent. if you want to, for this is the only time in my life I've been in a position to beat my creditors."—*Wall St. News.*

FAITH IN HER WORD.—A lady with a daughter of uncertain age gave it out that she was only twenty. At a party one evening she was speaking of her daughter, and a lady remarked:

"How old did you say Mary was?"

"Mary is just past twenty."

"Ah! I should think she was older than that."

"Yes, everybody takes her to be older than she is because, you see, Mary has such quiet ways. Good evening, Dr. Jones."

She said, as an old gentleman came up, "we were just talking of Mary, and the lady was quite surprised to hear me say she was so young; you know she is only twenty."

"Of course, madam, of course; for I have heard you tell it for the last ten years, at least, and I have every confidence in anything you would say."—*Merchant Traveler.*

"How shall I eat an orange in society?" asks a subscriber. Now, what in the world do you want to eat an orange in society for? They are not there to eat, but to look at, or to hold in a cold, clammy way in your hand, or roll off your plate while you are using both hands to steady it. But if you will persist in being odd and eccentric, by eating your orange before the world, there are several ways of sacrificing it and yourself. First, catch your orange. Then skin it gently and throw the pulp away. Or you can quarter it and choke to death on the sections. Or you can dissect it, toy with it, and ruin your own clothes and your host's furniture with the juice. It is usually a venture enough for one evening to cut the thing up. Either it is a ripe orange, and holds a cistern full of juice, which squirts all over creation, or it is dry with a hide like a rhinoceros, and nothing inside. You can impale yourself on either horn of the dilemma. The only safe way to eat your orange is to leave it.

It is true my son, that the rolling stone gathers no moss, but then it doesn't want to.

What good would a ton of moss do the rolling stone that ever started down hill? It would only impede its progress, stop it somewhere on the incline, and make it a stationary stone just what it doesn't want to be. For the stationary stone to accumulate moss is perfectly right and proper, but a rolling stone has no desire to go into the moss business. What it wants to do is to bang things and kick up a dust.

When a man moves he makes up his mind to it, takes a couple of days off, works hard and gets done with it. But the house cleaning may last a week, and he never knows when or where it will break out first. He is informed that he is of no use and asked to keep out of the way; and then, as likely as not, unprepared for not making himself useful and keeping poor women from breaking their backs hanging curtains, putting up pictures and the like.—*N. Y. Mail & Express.*

An old man and his wife from away back in Kentucky reached the Ohio river on their way to visit some kinsfolk in the Buckeye state. Neither of them had ever seen the river, and when they drove down to the bank where they had been told they would find the ferry, the old man gazed in astonishment at the stream and shouted: "Gee-hibkins, Susan Ann, the creek's riz, an' we can't ford it fur a week." He drove back to the hotel and was given some information which was valuable to him.

Women are rapidly invading industrial ranks in England which were once the monopoly of the male sex. The Prudential, one of the largest insurance companies, is now entirely served by female clerks, while 4,353 are employed in government offices. Nevertheless, the excess of women is still so great that Lord Shaftesbury has just declared that the greatest benefit that could be conferred on England, would be the emigration of from 200,000 to 300,000.

Depositor—"Where's the cashier?" Bank boy—"Gone to Canada." And the president?—"Gone to South America." "Mer, cy save us! But the directors, where—?" "Nobody knows." "Is any one left?"

"Yes, me and the watchman." "Well, why didn't you two go also, and make a clean sweep of it?" "There wasn't nothin' left when our turn came."—*Philadelphia Call.*

"Miss Kate," said a negro servant to her mistress, "wish you'd let me use de ole blower fo' de fire 'stead ob dis new one, pears to me dar's a heap more wind in dat ole blower."

W. F. J. P.

"For God and Home and Native Land."

The Editors of the CITIZEN do not hold themselves responsible for anything that may be printed in this column.

The Strongest Drink.

Water is the strongest drink. It drives mills; it's the drink of lions and horses, and Samson never drank anything else. Let young men be teetotalers, if only for economy's sake. The beer money will soon build a house. If what goes into the mash-tub went into the kneading-trough, families would be better fed and better taught. If what is spent in waste were only saved against a rainy day, work-houses would never be built. The man who spends his money with the publican, and thinks the landlord's bow and "How do you do, my good fellow?" means true respect, is a perfect simpleton. We don't light fires for the morning's comfort, but to roast him. Men do not keep pot-houses for laborers' good; if they do, they certainly miss their aim. Why, then, should people drink "for the good of the house?" If I spend money for the good of any house, let it be my own and not the landlord's. It is a bad well into which you must put water; and the beer-house is a bad friend, because it takes your all and leaves you nothing but headaches.

He who calls those his friends who let him sit and drink by the hour together is ignorant—very ignorant. Why, red lions, and tigers, and eagles and vultures are all creatures of prey, and why do so many put themselves within the power of their jaws and talons? Such as drink and live riotously, and wonder why their faces are so blotchy and their pockets so bare, would leave off wondering if they had two grains of wisdom. They might as well ask an elm-tree for pears, as look to loose habits for health and wealth. Those who go to the public house for happiness climb a tree to find fish.—*Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.*

Benjamin Franklin

He was once a poor boy but poverty does not hinder people from being good, or from rising in the world; and Benjamin Franklin, by industry, temperance and frugality, became a rich, learned and famous man.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts. His father was a soap-boiler, and had a family of seventeen children to provide for. When Benjamin, who was the youngest, was quite a small boy, he was apprenticed to his older brother to learn the printer's trade, and he worked at this trade many years.

After a time, he went to London, England, and worked at his trade there, and one story he tells of himself while there is well worth knowing. He says: "I drank nothing but water. The other workmen, to the number of about fifty, were great drinkers of beer. I carried occasionally a large form of letters in each hand up and down stairs, while the rest employed both hands to carry one. They were surprised to see, by this and many other examples, that the *American Aquatic*, as they used to call me, was stronger than those who drank beer. The beer boy had sufficient employment during the whole day in serving that house alone. My fellow-pressman drank every day a pint of beer before breakfast, a pint with bread and cheese for breakfast, one between breakfast and dinner, one at dinner, one again about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and another after he had finished his day's work. This custom appeared to me abominable; but he had, he said, of all this beer, in order to get strength to work. I endeavored to convince him that bodily strength furnished by beer could only be in proportion to the solid part of the barley dissolved in the water of which the beer was composed; that

there was a larger portion in a penny loaf, and that, consequently, if he ate this loaf and drank a pint of water with it, he would derive more strength from it than from a pint of beer. This reasoning, however, did not prevent him from drinking his accustomed quantity of beer, and paying every Saturday night a score of four or five shillings a week for this cursed beverage, an expense from which I was wholly exempt."

Franklin proved that total abstinence was the road to health and wealth. He saved and earned until at last he had so much money that he could retire from business and devote himself to study, of which he was very fond. The wise men with then making a study of electricity. They had just found out that electricity and lightning were the same. Franklin resolved to test it, which he did by means of a silk kite, He fastened a key to the lower end of the string, and then raised the kite during a thunder storm. True enough, he found that electricity could be drawn in this way from the clouds; and this led to the invention of lightning rods, which are often attached to buildings for their protection.

Franklin made the acquaintance of the most distinguished men of his time, and was himself as distinguished as any. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was afterwards sent as ambassador from this country to France. His is one of the names America will be proud to keep in remembrance.

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FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR, 1884.
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The coming year will be notable. Congress, divided between a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, will be a scene of interesting making. The great battle of Protection against Free Trade will agitate the Capitol and the country. The Presidential campaign will be the hardest fought and most exciting political struggle for a quarter of a century. Europe, in the opinion of the best informed, trembles on the eve of a great war.

With such an outlook a live newspaper which prints all the news and tells the whole truth about it is more than ever a necessity. Such a newspaper is THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS. Telegraph wires in its own office place it in instantaneous communication with a corps of over five hundred news-gatherers distributed all over the civilized world. The special daily cable service which it shares with the New York Herald covers every phase of activity in European life. No paper excels it in all the elements which go to make up a broad, full, complete journal.

Besides being a complete newspaper, THE WEEKLY PRESS has several special features which put it at the top. THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, enriched by constant contributions from the foremost writers in various branches, gives the practical things that people want to know on the farm and in the garden. THE HELPING HAND FOR WOMEN or Home Department, edited by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, is full of information, hints and happy thoughts for every wife, mother and head of a household.

A great feature of the coming year will be the highly valuable letters of Joseph D. Weyers on Wages of Working-men, the general conditions of Labor and the Cost of Living in Europe as compared with America. Mr. Weyers, who had charge of this subject for the Census 1880, has made it a life study, and has been abroad this year conducting a special investigation. His letters will give the facts as to earnings in all the various industries, the purchasing power of wages, strikes, trades-unions, arbitration, etc.

The WEEKLY PRESS is full of choice home reading, with puzzles and other matter for the little folks, stories and pastimes for adults and children, fashion notes, recipes, gleanings from current literature, a careful summary of domestic and foreign news, and an earnest discussion of the great questions of the day.

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